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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/708,517	03/09/2004	Craig D. Johnson	68.0322	2516
35204 7590 04/06/2010 SCHLUMBERGER RESERVOIR COMPLETIONS 14910 AIRLINE ROAD ROSHARON, TV 775.92			EXAMINER	
			DUNWOODY, AARON M	
ROSHARON, TX 77583		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3679	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/06/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

VSOLIS2@SLB.COM ABrown15@rosharon.oilfield.slb.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/708,517	JOHNSON ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Aaron M. Dunwoody	3679
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro tte, cause the application to become ABANDON	DN. timely filed m the mailing date of this communication. IED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) ■ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26. 2a) ■ This action is FINAL . 2b) ■ Th 3) ■ Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, p	
Disposition of Claims		
4)	awn from consideration. s/are rejected.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examir 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according an applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the sheet	ccepted or b) objected to by the edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. So ction is required if the drawing(s) is constant.	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure: * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applica ority documents have been recei au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ved in this National Stage
Attachment(s)	л П	(DTO 140)
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4)	Date

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/26/2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

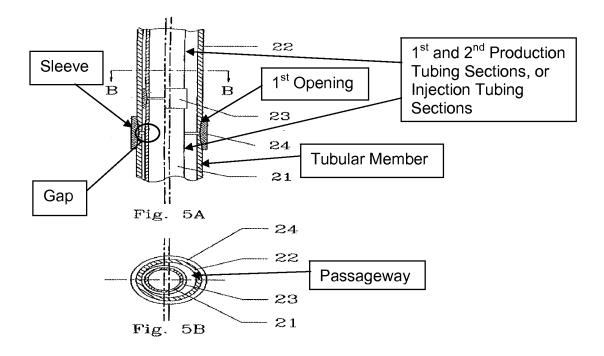
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 97 and 99-103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US patent 5862866, Springer in view of US patent 4865359, Roberts.

In regards to claim 1, in Figures 5A-B below, Springer discloses an apparatus comprising:

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a body (22) to connect a first tubing section (having any convenient shape or size) to a second tubing section (having any convenient shape or size), the body comprising a surface; a first opening concentric with an axis to receive the first tubing section to connect the first tubing section to the body; a second opening concentric (not shown but implied) with the axis to receive the second tubing section to connect the second tubing section to the body; and a passageway eccentric with respect to the axis to communicate fluid after the first and second tubing sections are connected together by the body; a sleeve adapted to be moved from a retracted position to an extended position, the sleeve comprising a surface; and a tubular member comprising a passageway adapted to align with the passageway of the body of the connector such that a gap exists between the passageway of the body and the passageway of the tubular member when both the first and second tubing sections are fully received in the

first and second openings and the sleeve is in the retracted position, wherein the sleeve is adapted to be moved to the extended position to bridge the gap. Springer does not disclose a sealing element. Roberts teaches a sealing element (25) to contribute "to formation of a gas-tight seal, and the prevention of crevice corrosion" (col. 4, lines 3-5). As Roberts relates to the method of joining pipe segments to form a pipeline, it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a sealing element to contribute to formation of a gas-tight seal, and the prevention of crevice corrosion, as taught by Roberts.

Note, the first tubing section and second tubing section are not considered part of the claimed invention.

In regards to claim 2, Springer discloses a first production tubing section that is formed at least in part by the first tubing section and a second production tubing section that is formed at least in part by the second tubing section.

In regards to claim 3, Springer discloses a first injection tubing section that is formed at least in part by the first tubing section and a second injection tubing section that is formed at least in part by the second tubing section.

In regards to claim 11, Springer discloses the body is formed from a single piece of material.

In regards to claim 12, Springer discloses the first opening comprises a tapered opening to receive the first tubing section. 1

In regards to claim 16, Springer discloses the sealing element is substantially parallel to the axis.

In regards to claim 18, Springer discloses the sleeve comprises: a cylindrical portion that has an axis that is substantially parallel to the axis that is concentric with the first opening; and an annular face that radially extends inwardly from the cylindrical section and into the gap.

In regards to claim 22, Springer discloses the sleeve is eccentric with respect to the axis.

In regards to claim 97, Springer in view of Roberts disclose an connector assembly usable with a well, comprising: a first body (22) to connect a first tubing section (having any convenient shape or size) to a second tubing section (having any convenient shape or size), the first body comprising: a first opening concentric with an axis to receive a first tubing section to connect the first tubing section to the body, a second opening concentric with the axis to receive a second tubing section to connect the second tubing section to the body, and a passageway eccentric with respect to the axis to communicate fluid after the first and second tubing sections are connected together by the first body; and a second body (tubular member in Figure 5a above) connected to the second tubing section and comprising another passageway coaxial with the passageway of the first body, the second body comprising a surface; a sleeve (see Figure 5a above) mounted on the second body adapted to be moved from a retracted position to an extended position, the sleeve comprising a surface; and a sealing element to form a sealing contact with the surface of the second body and with the surface of the sleeve when the sleeve is in the extended position wherein a gap exists between the passageway of the first body and the passageway of the second

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body when both the first and second tubing sections are fully received in the first and second openings and the sleeve is in the retracted position, and the sleeve is adapted to move to the extended position to bridge the gap.

Note, the first tubing section and second tubing section are not considered part of the claimed invention.

In regards to claim 99, Springer discloses the first body is formed from a single piece of material and the second body is formed from a second piece of material.

In regards to claim 100, Springer discloses at least one of the first and second openings comprises a tapered opening.

In regards to claim 101, Springer in view of Roberts disclose a method usable with a well, comprising: providing a body to connect a first tubing section and a second tubing section together; providing a first opening in the body to receive the first tubing section to connect the first tubing section to the body, the first opening being concentric with an axis; providing a second opening in the body to receive the second tubing section to connect the second tubing section to the body, the second opening being concentric with the axis; providing a passageway in the body which is eccentric with respect to the axis to communicate fluid after the first and second tubing sections are connected together by the body; and providing a sleeve adapted to be moved from a retracted position to an extended position, and wherein a gap exists between the passageway of the body and another passageway when both the first and second tubing sections are fully received in the first and second openings and the sleeve is in the retracted position; forming a sealed connection between a surface of the sleeve and

a surface of the body when the sleeve is in the extended position; and bridging the gap, including moving the sleeve to the extended position.

Note, the first tubing section and second tubing section are not considered part of the claimed invention.

In regards to claim 102, Springer in view of Roberts disclose providing a production tubing section that forms at least part of the first tubing section; providing a second production tubing section that forms at least part of the second tubing section; and communicating produced well fluid through the first and second production tubing sections.

In regards to claim 103, Springer in view of Roberts disclose providing a first injection tubing section that forms at least part of the first tubing section; providing a second injection tubing section that forms at least part of the second tubing section; and communicating fluid injected into the well through the first and second injection tubing sections.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2/26/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the first tubing section and second tubing section are not taught by the prior art, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior

art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aaron M. Dunwoody whose telephone number is 571-272-7080. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on 571-272-7087. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aaron M Dunwoody/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3679

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